TISEMENTS.

ARD HALL,
D BISCUIT BAKER;
AL STORE KEEPER
ANGHAE.
FANCY BISCUITS MADE
HIPPING SUPPLIED
ONABLE TERMS,
TS REFIRED,
., &c., &c.

Y THE BLOOD.
S LIFE PILLS
AND
X BITTERS,
Scrofula and Mercurial Dis-
and Ague, Bilious Fever,
yspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism,
Purely Vegetable Medicine,
ters.
Medicine now before the
buted, that during the last
millions of persons have en-
by the use of these Medicines;
volumes in favor of their
—a single trial will pla-
each of competition in t
tient. By their use the blo
nd healthy state, freed from
ystem is not reduced during
avigorated, and they require
iness or pleasure. The af-
nt's *Life Pills* and *Phenix*
t will do for them all that
r effect.
ese medicines are now put
ngraved wrapper and labels,
d according to the laws of
MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
GG & Co., *Shanghai*

AY'S PILLS.

DERED LIVER AND BAD
ESTION.
Ir. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, :,
pool, dated 6th June, 1851.
Ointment have stood the highest
tary Medicines for some year
I can refer for any enquire
w the particulars of her case.
r years with a disordered liver,
he last occasion, however the
s so alarming, and the inflam
that doubts were entertained
ear up under it; fortunately she
Pills, and she informs me that
ucceeding dose, she had great
take them, and although she
e is now in the enjoyment of
ave sent you many more cases,
severity of the attack, and the
s much in favor of your estim-
gned) R. W. KIRKUS.

Y CURE OF RHEUMATIC
N DIEMEN'S LAND.
in the Hobart Town Courier,
851, *by Major J. Walch.*
N, nineteen years of age, re-
been suffering from a violent
ds of two months, which had
e use of her limbs; during this
e care of the most eminent
own, and by them her case was
iend prevailed upon her to try
s, which she consented to do,
space of time they effected a

ND TIGHTNESS IN THE
MACH OF A PERSON
RS OF AGE.
Proprietors of the Lynn Adver-
he following statement.—August
estimony to the good effects of
me years I suffered severely
in the stomach, which was also
s of breath, that prevented me
n 84 years of age, and notwith-
e of life, these Pills have so
esirous that others should be
r virtues. I am now rendered,
tively active, and can take
ence or pain, which I could
ENRY COE, North Street,
Lynn, Norfolk.

CURE OF THE GRAVEL,
ANGEROUS LIVER
PLAINT.
o J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney,
ed February 25th, 1851.
lark, a Settler at Lake George,
me seriously afflicted with a
ether with the Gravel. His
trying all their skill, candidly
as hopeless, and any further
tuation, and when expecting
e his existence, a friend re-
lloway's Pills, and as a first
dose gave him considerable
ered in taking them according
w restored to perfect health.
in confirming this statement,
to the same effect, should it be
. JONES, Proprietor of the
rn Herald, New South Wales.

Y OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
OF DROPSY.
Dropsy, either about the turn
should immediately have re-
ndreds of persons are annual-
this direful complaint in its
ther means has failed.

wonderfully efficacious in the
complaints.

Jaundice,	Secondary
Liver Com-	Symptoms,
plaints,	Tic Doulou-
Lumbago,	reux,
Piles,	Tumours,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers, [tions
Retention of	Venereal affec-
Urine,	Worms of all
Scrofula, or	kinds,
King's Evil,	Weakness,
Sore Throats,	from what-
Stone and	ever cause,
Gravel,	&c., &c.

ent of Professor HOLLOWAY,
Bar) London, and by all res-
alers in Medicines throughout
he following prices—1s. 1½d.
There is a considerable saving
e guidance of Patients in every
n Box.

North-China Herald, can
to at the Offices of Mr.

Published Every Saturday
ARMAN, *Shanghae.*

THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 168. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
In re TOZER, *deceased.*

ALL claims against the above Estate must be proved at the British Consulate without delay; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to H. B. M.'s Consul.

By Order,
T. WADE, *Vice-Consul.*
Shanghae, 3d October, 1853.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, New York Bark *JENNET*, 400 tons, capacity, is every way right and ready for a Voyage, to any part of the World. Apply to

EDWARD A. MIX,
On Board.

She is lying close to the *Spartan,* Sloop-of-war. Consignees inwards for the above, will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS,* steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 *feet draft and under.*	*over* 17 *to* 18.	*over* 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaf* bearing S. by W.......	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaf* ..	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Food & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.
Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae,* as Merchants, and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, JR.
CHARLES PULLAN.
Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.
China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,		*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/₀ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ⅜ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.
Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.
Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT by the Rev. J. EDKINS, B.A.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.
Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE GUN ROOM OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Ship *Spartan,* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by EDWARD BARROW as their Mess-man or Steward during their stay at this Port.

H. M.'s Ship *Spartan,*
Shanghae, 5th October, 1853.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

THE undersigned Daguerrean Artist most respectfully begs to inform the Foreign Residents at Shanghai and Woosung that he has arrived from Hongkong, and taken up his residence at Mr. E. HALL's Establishment, where he is now prepared with the latest improvements and an elegant assortment of materials just arrived from London, to take portraits from the size of one foot square to ⅛ of an inch;—elegant lockets and rings of gold to suit the small size may be had. Orders for Views taken on full-size plates must be sent in with as little delay as possible, as his stay will be limited to a fortnight at the utmost.

C. DUBEN.
Shanghai, 23rd September, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.)
GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with ....16,588,510 Dollars.
.......*or*..................£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 „ 36,000 „	60 „ 2,000 „
24 „ 32,000 „	120 „ 1,500 „
60 „ 8,000 „	190 „ 1,000 „

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 „
Thirteen Shares	for £10 „
Thirty do.	for £20 „
Sixty-five do.	for £40 „
137 do.	for £80 „

The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed SOLE AGENTS for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having ILLEGALLY inserted in their Shares, and made A DEDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.

It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by ONE OF OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c.

Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of the successful numbers.

The Prizes obtained, will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.

Apply without delay, to the *appointed Government Agents,* Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London.

J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS,
Bankers, & Sole appointed Government Lottery Agents.
Frankfort-on-Maine.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—*The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.*

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, *July,* 1853.
General Office.
HESSIAN LOAN.

THE next drawing will take place DECEMBER, 1853.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 „
Thirteen Shares	for £10 „
Thirty do.	for £20 „
Sixty-five do.	for £40 „
137 do.	for £80 „

In consequence of the NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS which we have received from parties interested in this Loan, the public are requested to direct all their letters and communications to Messrs. B. FRIEDBURG & Co., 3, Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road, London, from whom *Shares may be had on receipt of remittances,* and all Prizes paid in full, through any Banking House in the World. Every Information respecting the fate of Shares of former drawings, and also of Frankfort Lottery Tickets, given gratis, on receiving letters, prepaid, addressed to London.

By order of the Direction
of the Hessian Distribution.
BREME FRIEDBURG.
Selig Nachgefer
Isaac Rochesglaichts.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

DEATH.—At Shanghai, of fever, on the 29th September, W. H. Wardley, Esq., of Canton.

The glorious uncertainty of war still continues—and the city of Shanghae remains in possession of the Rebels. The Imperialist-camp have partly migrated from their boats on the Soochow-creek, to *terra firma*, and are ensconced behind mud embankments, at the distance of less than a mile from the City-walls. Their attacks are divided between the enemy, and the trees and the poultry of the peasantry—and the daily mode of advancing to, and retiring from, the attack has all the pleasant features of a *country-dance*, without the music. Banners flying, and not a "note to cheer" is most unnatural—and if some foreign musical friends of the Emperor's, would only take pity on the Imperial host, and sound an advance, on some neglected "Cornet-a-Piston" or jingle them, on with the notes of a dilapidated Piano, they would no doubt be informed that their services were worth more than a "button," and they should speedily be rewarded with a "feather in their cap" by express command of his Majesty.

But to be serious; could anything be more convincing of the utter prostration of the present Dynasty, as a Government, than the military operations of the past week?—We have seen an "Isolated Seaport" in the hands of a "band of Insurgents"—besieged for more than five weeks by many thousands of the Imperial troops, and hardly a brick displaced or a Rebel injured; and when in addition we know, that this same Government, have not retaken a single place of importance, which the Christian Insurgents, have thought it worth while to retain, we may naturally conclude that the *de facto* Government of China, has passed from the hands of the Tartar Dynasty.

Who is to succeed them remains to be proved. But unless some unforeseen and fatal accident should occur to any of the principal Leaders,—why should any one doubt of *their* ability to carry through successfully a movement which up to this period, has been conducted with a skill and tact which could only proceed from talent of the highest order?—and which under the guidance of an All-wise Providence, we believe, will ere long make them the ruling power in China, and when we remember that this remarkable movement commenced from persecution on account of Religious opinions—acting as we know on minds already soured, from the conviction—that the sources of Official Justice were poisoned by corruption—and after suffering many privations, and escaping great dangers, the spirit of resistance was fanned into the flame of Rebellion—and as *they* gained strength, their opponents became weaker,—the idea may have dawned on their minds that their cause was a righteous one—and that perseverance was a duty—and if we also recollect since then, they have taken, fortified, and garrisoned, the Central Capital of China—as well as Chinkeang-foo—and within six weeks of their leaving Nanking and proceeding Northwards, they captured four Provincial Capitals—and that in the middle of August the *Peking Gazette* announced the Imperial Treasury empty—they must be sceptical indeed and more the victims of prejudice than the votaries of reason, who doubt that the originators of the present movement, will not be the final victors.

On Sunday last, the 9th instant, an ordination was held in Trinity Church in this place, when Revd. G. H. Moreton was admitted to the office of a deacon, and a sermon appropriate to the solemn occasion was preached by the Bishop, inclusive of the Jubilee commemoration of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Moreton is about to proceed as a Missionary to the island of Loochoo, which at the present time is the only channel of access to the secluded empire of Japan. He has been engaged for seven years as a Missionary of the London City Mission;—a service which will have been a useful preparation for the difficulties and trials of so peculiar a Mission as Loochoo. It was stated by the Bishop of Victoria in his sermon that the first fruits of that Mission are shortly to be reaped in the printing of an edition of the Four Gospels and Acts in the Loochooan-Japanese language.

On the same day sermons were preached by the Bishop in the morning and by the British Chaplain in the afternoon on behalf of the Jubilee fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was stated that during the first half of the present century the Word of God had been rendered accessible to above 600 millions of the human race, and the Bible in whole or in part, published in 148 languages, of which 121 had never before appeared in print, and above 20 had never before been reduced to a written form—through the labours and funds of this Institution.

A sermon was also preached the same day by the Revd. Dr. Medhurst in the London Mission Chapel for the same Society on the occasion of its Jubilee year. The Parent Society have recently granted £500 for Chinese versions of the Holy Scriptures.

Peking Gazettes.—Have reached us to the 12th August, the imperialist account of the destruction of their camp is given with all the favourable circumstances they could think of to alleviate the disaster—but the fact is fully confirmed. Advantages are reported over the rebels at Kew-keang and in the south-western and north-eastern portions of Keang-se—also to the north of the Yellow River.

These accounts, some time since, might have been rather staggering to the faith of believers in the star of the insurgents, but since we have now had a month's experience of what imperialist soldiers can 'do and dare' in our immediate neighbourhood, it does not require much reflection to estimate these boasting documents, at their true value and believe as much of them as we like.

It is worth while pausing over the tone of the two proclamations we give this week—one of which emanates from Lew, in Shanghae the other from Lew, Imperial commissioner. The former states what general testimony proves to be tolerably correct considering the difficulties of his position;—the latter, dealing out its usual abuse against the insurgents, neglects to command its own people to treat the peasantry kindly, be just in their dealings and respect the wayfarer on his journey. A very necessary caution, as it has been ascertained that the imperialist soldiers, ill-treat the wayfarer, despoil him of his money and clothes—cheat the pedlar of his cash and even, break into the dwellings of the people, and, not content with ransacking every place for money and food, actually carry away the people's dwellings piece-meal.! Is it not time these insolent marauders were taught to respect private property, and their rulers observe justice and honesty?

If the late Taoutae of this district could understand and appreciate Shakespeare, how feelingly might he exclaim,—

> "Ambition is a grievous fault and grievously has *Samqua*, answered it."

A few weeks since, clothed in a little brief authority, and treading with pompous step, the thorny path of office—he is now forsaken by his friends, ridiculed by his enemies,—and lies stranded on the beach of adversity, unsheltered from the storm, he has so long and so ineffectually endeavoured to defy. The victim of remorse and vain regrets. We are almost inclined to say,—

> "We have a part in our Heart, that's sorry yet for thee."

But he may learn from it, that while virtue has its own reward even in this world—cunning and craft have also theirs,—and if in his late official course, he had only been guided by the same honest principles, that perhaps from self-interest, he adopted, in his mercantile career, he might not now have been left unsupported in his last extremity, by those who have been taught, from their earliest childhood, that to protect the friendless, is one of their greatest privileges.

Our friends at a distance will no doubt feel anxious to learn how the war progresses in our neighbourhood. It may be summed up in a few words—every day or so, some insignificant skirmishes take place outside the walls between the North and West-gates chiefly, wherein a few men get killed or wounded and then the besiegers carry off their dead and mutilated, and postpone further attack till a more lucky occasion. The city has also been bombarded again from the river, but without leading to any result. The ex-Taoutae has endeavoured to palm himself off once more amongst the foreign Consuls, but they are too prudent to have anything to do with a man who has not only shewn himself utterly inefficient in the great crisis that, has overtaken him in common with most of the officials of the old dynasty, but, has exhibited against poor Reynolds all that inveterate bitterness and despicable cruelty of a Ta-hung-ah, so notorious in the affair of the Nerbudda at Formosa—clearly demonstrating his invincible hatred of foreigners, and that he only wants the opportunity to shew the tiger-like propensities of his nature. We trust it is a lesson to Foreigners to leave such wretches to their fate, and not risk valuable lives to skreen men who have not a spark of gratitude in their nature, from their well-merited punishment.

It would be well that our authorities should order all Chinese war-vessels away from the foreign anchorage—for we know not how soon accidents may happen to our shipping, either through the carelessness or wantonness, of those who have charge of them. The *Antelope* especially, is known to be a crazy craft, and she is not provided with proper magazines for the security of her warlike stores, &c., so that in case of accident much damage might ensue.

The lingering events of the Siege.—Since we last recorded the proceedings of the hostile parties, the imperialists have erected several mud-forts to the north-west of the city and keep up a shew of occupation, and place sentinels in their vicinity. On the 9th a desultory attack was made from the old battle-ground near the American missionaries; a very irresolute fire was kept up, a few imperialists got wounded and then retreated. A thousand men stationed themselves at Taylor's bridge, but a cannon-shot from the walls soon dispersed them and they fled disorderly to their boats.

On the 12th another attack was made on the city walls from the north to the west-gates at 4 A.M., but as soon as it was light the insurgents' cannon-shot quickly dislodged them from their ambush. A shot broke into a house behind which a party of the enemy skulked, and fell upon the bed of the inmates before they were up.

The Insurgents are in high spirits, having plenty of Rice and powder within the city, and their opponents are as much disheartened by their ill-success.

Many houses have been pulled down on all sides of the city, that were contiguous to the walls and gave shelter to the attacking enemy.

Dr. Lockhart has had his hands full—we hear that one man had both legs nearly shot off, and was obliged to have them amputated, and another has died of a bullet-wound in the skull.

We are informed that the officer in command of the imperialists at the Soo-chow Creek is *Keih-urh-hang-oh*, a Tartar—acting and criminal judge of Kiang-soo.

The capture of Mr. Reynolds on his passage up the Yang-tsze was reported about here last week, but as we had nothing tangible in regard to it, we refrained from noticing it. The letters we now publish will throw full light on the matter. The conduct of the ex-Taoutae of Shanghae is there depicted in its true colours, and no mistake. What an opportunity did he thereby lose of ingratiating himself with foreigners—had he had any nobility of soul, and recollecting the intrepid conduct of a fellow-countryman of the prisoner in seeking at great hazard *his release from captivity*—he had seized the opportunity with ardour and sent the unlucky messenger back safely to his countrymen. It was said that Samqua had given his pledge that he would never again act against the insurgents. Be this as it may, we again find him busily engaged on the side of the imperialists in our immediate vicinity.

The first allusion to the Taoutae in the first letter of Mr. Reynolds,* seems to have been written under a false impression that the Taoutae had engaged to protect him, but the latter assertions evidently show what was the animus of the ex-chief magistrate towards his victim.

No one we think can regret, that the Portuguese Captains rescued the unfortunate man and his comrades, from the hands of men, not actuated by a spirit of national justice—but whose conduct was directed by the meanest feelings of enmity and revenge.

We trust Mr. Reynolds although still a prisoner, is now in safe hands, however the British authorities feel themselves bound by their proclamations not to interfere. But it becomes a question in the mixed relations now existing between British subjects and the imperialist forces on the one side, and the sympathy felt for the cause of the insurgents on the other, how far it is good policy to allow any British subject to be held in durance vile by a party, incapable of giving effect to any good measures of government, yet ready on the instant to seize the first opportunity of showing its teeth, and seeking the morbid gratification of its own vindictive feelings against a prostrate foe.

We had penned the foregoing remarks when a third letter was handed to us,—this last tells the story too plainly to require comment from us. But we must say that it shows how deeply grateful this foreign community should be towards those, who, by their humane exertions, and at the risk of compromising our neutrality, saved from the hands of his enemies this generous and liberal-minded Chinese Official, now endeavouring to serve the Imperial cause under shelter of the inviolability of the Foreign anchorage.

* See our last page.

Successful Stratagem.—One day last week, we learn from very credible authority, a part of the imperialists were decoyed into the city of Shanghae, by the East-gate having been purposely left open, and a musician placed in an attractive position over the gate, playing on a kind of fiddle or guitar.

On seeing the enemy enter the man feigned surprise—but instantly recovering himself, he said to them—Oh come along, the soldiers have all fled. The enemy, hearing this, rushed forward up the street, when the insurgents immediately closed the gates and placed cannon in front and raked the street so effectually that the imperialists were obliged to fly into the open houses and bye streets, where they were instantly attacked by well-armed men who, put to death or took prisoners the whole detachment. It is supposed that the twenty-five men who were the decapitated on Sunday last, were a portion of the force thus cleverly entrapped within the city.

The insurgents, however, are sometimes equally well caught. An old woman who kept an Opium shop, enticed eighteen men into an upper-room outside the city-wall, and when her victims were stupefied with the noxious fumes, some armed-men entered and killed the poor wretches thus cruelly exposed to their attack.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Peking, 10th August, 1853.

Ke-shen sends up a report regarding certain successes over the rebels at Yang-chow, and the burning of some insurgent vessels at Poo-k'how. It appears that on the 1st of August the rebels came out of Yang-chow, but were driven back with the loss of about thirty men. *Four of their women also were captured.* On the 2nd of August they made another sally, which resulted in the loss of 300 men. On the 3rd of August, the rebels came out again, when they lost a chief and many men. Previous to this, on the 28th of July, the imperialists made an attack on the insurgents' vessels at P'hoo-k'how, when several of them were blown up: the insurgents, in attempting to escape were picked up, amongst whom were one rebel general and two directors of their military operations. There were besides sixteen vessels burnt.

Heang-yung and Heu-nae-chaou report that they have driven the rebels back into Chin-keang, and stopped their further incursions southwards: they also detail more circumstantially the way in which the imperialist camps were burnt on a previous occasion, and the loss repaired. Having been informed, they say, of the loss of the imperial camp, they immediately dispatched Ho-chun to retrieve the loss. It appears that since the beginning of July, the weather had been extremely hot, and the troops very unhealthy, and about the middle of the month there had been much skirmishing with the rebels, which fatigued the troops excessively. On the 17th of July, orders were given to remove the sick and wounded to the houses of the people, which caused a diminution of their numbers; and just as measures were being taken to collect recruits, on the 18th of July, about 2 or 3,000 rebels rushed out of the city, to attack the imperial camp. The advanced guard of the imperialists withstood the attack, after which the central division came to their aid, and the rebels retreated, followed by the imperialists to the walls of Chin-keang: just at this moment a troop of 3 or 4,000 rebels intercepted their rear, and made directly for the imperialist camp, into which they threw fire-arrows and rockets in such numbers as to set it in a blaze. The soldiers who were attacking the city, seeing their camp on fire, came back with haste to the rescue, where they were again pursued by the rebels from Chin-keang, and thrown into confusion. The result was that seven of the camps were burnt, and the troops in the five others routed. When the general in command Tang-shaou-leang came, he found his camp destroyed, his soldiers scattered, and a variety of military stores taken by the enemy, among the rest a gun of 10,000 pounds weight, and two others of 2,000 pounds; seeing this, the only thing he could do, was to retire upon Tan-yang, and collect his scattered troops. It appears, however, that one Lew-ting-ying*, who was a major of purchased rank, in command of the Chaou-chow volunteers from Canton province, marched up to the defence of the imperial camp. It happened that just at this moment the rebels were coming out of the north-east gate of the city, when Lew-ting-ying attacked them, and cut off three heads, and captured one individual; taking at the same time twelve jingalls and eight pistols, whereupon the rebels retired to Chin-keang†. Lew, however, seeing that the imperial camp was burned, and that he and his men were left alone, had no resource but to retire on Tan-too. On the next day and the following, when the rebels attacked Tan-too, Lew drove them back, captured two more, and cut off six heads; after which he retired to Tan-yang. Thus it appears that the stopping of the rebels in their march upon Chang-chow, was wholly owing to the Chaou-chow volunteers; the said volunteers have formerly been noted for their irregular conduct, but in consequence of the exertions of Lew-ting-ying, they have succeeded in killing many rebels. The emperor is therefore requested to promote the said Lew to the rank of full major, in order to reward his bravery; which is granted accordingly.

Peking, 11th August, 1853.

The governor of Keang-se reports some successes over the rebels at Kew-keang. On the 16th of July, several hundred rebels attacked the imperial camp outside the above-named city. On the next day, one or two thousand, attacked in five divisions, when the imperialists repulsed them with the loss of 200 men. On the 20th, the imperialists attacked the rebels who refused to come out: whereupon the imperialists burnt the houses in the neighbourhood. On these occasions the rebels are said to have lost 300 men, while the imperialists acknowledge the loss of 70 men on their side.

The lieutenant-governor of Hoo-nan reports, that the rebels had disturbed the districts of Shang-yew and Lung-tseuen, in the south-western part of Keang-se province, from whence they went into Kwei-tung and Yung-hing in the south-eastern part of Hoo-nan, but were driven back by the exertions of the said governor. On the 6th of July certain officers seized some spies, from whom they ascertained the real position of the rebels in that quarter, whereupon they attacked and routed them, killing 400 of the enemy, and destroying their dens.

E-leang, the viceroy of Keang-nan, says, that he has received a report from a superintendent of the grain department, complaining of a certain captain, who has accused the said superintendent of combining with the former viceroy Luh-keen-ying to cheat the government. The present viceroy thinks that it is a false accusation, and requests that the captain may be punished.

A prince of the blood reports the case of a Manchow lady, who had been betrothed to a secretary at one of the boards; and before the marriage could be solemnized her intended husband died. The lady who was only 20 years of age, on hearing of this intelligence, was very much afflicted, and requested leave to be allowed to go to her deceased lover's house, as his widow, intending to wear her weeds till the day of her death. All these circumstances are therefore reported to the emperor.

Peking, 12th August, 1853.

The lieutenant-governor of Kwang-se reports some successes obtained over the rebels at Kung-ching in the north-eastern part of that province. He says, that Chin-a-kew and Hwang-gnan-chaou had collected a number of followers, who broke into the city of Kung, where they liberated the prisoners. The lieutenant-governor, however, sent a captain against them, who killed some score of them, and captured about a dozen.

The rebels then went to Lung-hoo pass, where they defended themselves for some time, until the imperialists forced their way into the pass, and killed 300 of them, capturing the two chiefs alive, with 200 of their followers. The remainder of the rebels then escaped into Hoo-nan, where they were roughly handled by the officers in command of that region.

Nah-urh-king-a reports that he had obtained several successes over the rebels on the north of the Yellow River. It appears that on the 1st of August, Gnan-hwa, at the head of his Tartar troops, had advanced to the banks of the river Tan, on the north-east of the city of Hwae-k'hing, when he met a rebel chief at the head of a body of insurgents coming out of a wood; all of whom he routed and destroyed: he also burnt a number of houses in which they had taken shelter. On the 3rd and 4th of August, he crossed the river Tan, but the rebels remained in their fortifications, without daring to come out to meet him. Previous to this, on the 26th of July, the imperialists attacked the rebel camp at the northern pass o Hwae-k'hing-foo, where they killed several hundred of the enemy; in doing which, however, they lost twelve officers, but they do not say how many soldiers. Notwithstanding this loss, the emperor admires the promptitude and bravery of the officer in command, so unlike the generality of them, who are slow to attack and quick to run away.

A censor complains of a civilian under Sae-shang-a, who acted a most deceitful and covetous part, and also of a military officer under him, who pilfered the soldiers' rations, and pretended to collect volunteers, while they were really purchasing concubines, &c. The emperor replies, that it is difficult to bring such men to book, he orders nevertheless the board to enquire into the matter.

The emperor having ordered the Board of Rites to consider what honours should be conferred upon Kwan-te‡, the god of war, for the assistance afforded to the imperial troops at K'hae-fung-foo, the *Gazette* of this day contains their reply. They request, that as Kwan-te has manifested his efficaciousness in affording protection to the emperor's cause, an imperial order should be issued to elevate him in the scale of sacrifices offered on state occasions, as an acknowledgment of his miraculous intervention. On the 24th of July, the emperor sent down the following order;—"The city of K'hae-fung-foo having been besieged, it is a fortunate circumstance that Kwan-te has manifested his efficaciousness, in causing a storm of thunder and rain, by which means the rebels' powder was made wet; also in causing the water in the city moat to rise several feet, so that our soldiers were enabled to repulse the rebels: further, when the insurgents attempted to cross the Yellow River at the district of Kung, the water rose five feet, and a freshet came down, which upset their boats, and drowned a number of the long-haired rebels; and still more, when the insurgent vessels attempted to cross the river at Lew-yuen, the river suddenly became so dry that they were all stranded, and a number of the rebels taken; all which interferences are to be ascribed to Kwan-te, for which our minds are exceedingly grateful. Let therefore some additional title be conferred upon him, to shew our pious gratitude, and let the board of ceremonies deliberate thereon and report." The board in reply say, that they conceive that Kwan-te has at a different times during the present dynasty had several titles conferred upon him, such as "the most faithful and upright of all the mortals who have passed into the spiritual world," "the efficacious protector:" "the benevolent and brave," "the dignified and exalted," "the defender of the country," &c. Now, considering that K'hae-fung-foo is *the screen of the capital*, and that just as the rebels were vaunting of their success, this supernatural being interfered to put them to death; considering also the various instances in which Kwan-te has displayed his glory, thus shewing that our dynasty is destined to be successful—all which supernatural aid is comparatively small towards the people, but great towards the imperial family; considering further, that in every district large and small throughout the empire the temples and images of Kwan-te are to be found, where people are presenting their prayers; and that he displays his favours both far and near, like the sun and moon suspended in mid heaven, much more than the host of spiritual beings who only protect a single region and manage a single affair—considering all this, it is the stupid opinion of His Majesty's slaves§ that not only should a new title be conferred on Kwan-te, but that he should be elevated in the scale of sacrifices offered on state occasions: we therefore request His Majesty to elevate the sacrifices offered to Kwan-te from the third or lower, to the second or medium rank, at the period of the spring and autumn sacrifices; and that the ceremonies used towards him as well as the capitalizing of his name in the sacrificial registers, should all be according to the medium sacrifices‖. We also leave it to His Majesty himself to specify what the new title of Kwan-te should be.

W.H.M.

* This man was an opium broker, well known in Shanghae, his common name is Laou-bun-seng, and the firm with which he is connected is called Eng-chong. He left this in the beginning of July, with a quantity of opium for sale, and with the proceeds purchased a major's button, and obtained the command of a few hundred Chaow-chow or Te-chew men, with whom he performed the wonder herein described. Such are Chinese heroes!

† The true version of this affair, as related to the translator, is as follows;—Lew and his men, hearing of the attack of the rebels, managed to conceal themselves in a temple, trembling for their very lives, till the attack was over. When, just as the rebels were returning laden with booty, they rushed out, killed three, caught one of the stragglers, and reported a great victory!!!

‡ Kwan-yu, was a general who flourished in the later Han dynasty, (A.D. 220) distinguished alike for his fidelity and bravery. The rulers of the present dynasty have taken it into their heads, that he bestows upon their family especial protection, hence they have deified him under the title of Kwan-te.

§ This is the only correct expression throughout the whole report.

‖ According to the ritual of the present dynasty, the sacrifices offered on state occasions are divided into three classes. 1, The great sacrifice which is offered to God, on the highest altar, at which the spirits of the imperial ancestors are invited to attend, in order to do the honours of the sacrifice. 2, The medium sacrifices, which are offered to the sun and moon, and the imperial ancestors of former dynasties; together with the directors of the wind and rain. 3, The lower sacrifices, which are offered to the north star, the spirits presiding over fire, cannon, &c. After which follow Kwan-te, and the various deified heroes of former ages. Those objects of worship who are contemplated in the great sacrifices have their names elevated three characters above the line, or as we should say, printed in full capitals. Those which are contemplated in the medium sacrifices have their names elevated two characters above the line, or are printed in small capitals. Those who are contemplated in the lower sacrifices have their names elevated one character above the line, or are printed in Italics. The recommendation of the board is, that Kwan-te, who was formerly associated with the north star, in sacrifice, and had his name printed in Italics, should now be associated in sacrifice with the sun and moon, and have his name printed in small capitals. What an honour!!

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 166.)

In 1831, Fung Tsan-heun, Censor for Hoo-kwang, memorialized the emperor in a doleful strain respecting the associated banditti, who were spreading in all directions; he says, "these confederacies have been for many years linked together, extending throughout five or six provinces, and are known as the 三合會 *San-ho hwuy*, Triad society; their numbers cannot be ascertained, but they are divided into five lodges; Fuh-kien is the grand lodge; Kwang-tung is the second; Yun-nan is the third; Hoo-kwang is the fourth; and Che-keang is the fifth; every lodge has its head-man or Arch; their standards are distinguished by the five colors; the members of the society have a pass-word, and each has in his possession a seal; although the members may not have seen each other before, yet on hearing the pass-word, they recognize each other as brethren; they have a mutual participation of property, and hold by each other in time of difficulty; respectable people who do not join them, are never safe, so that the number of their adherents has become formidable. Thus they have secretly spread without having any fixed retreat, soldiers, civilians and officials all sympathizing with them. Perchance at some given signal, the whole six provinces may respond in concert, when there will be calamity of no slight magnitude. I would accordingly request your majesty to give particular orders to the various district magistrates in the said provinces, that they may adopt preventive measures, secretly investigate and rigorously apprehend and destroy the offenders. I have obtained a copy of their seal, which I dare not withhold from your majesty, and have had it carefully retraced, the which is forwarded with this memorial for evidence, &c.'

長房在福建烏旗 彪姚必成

二房在廣東紅旗 彪洪太歲

三房在雲南赤旗 彪吳天成

四房在湖廣白旗 彪林永超

五房在浙江綠旗 彪李色第

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEAL.

The 10 lines at the top.

The chief lodge, in Fuh-kien, with the black flag.
San *Yaou Pei-ching.*

Second lodge, in Kwang-tung, with the red flag.
Suow *Hung Tae-suy.*

Third lodge, in Yun-nan, with the carnation flag.
Ho *Woo Tien-ching.*

Fourth lodge, in Hoo-kwang, with the white flag.
Ho *Lin Yung-chaou.*

Fifth lodge, in Che-keang, with the green flag.
*Tung †*Le Sih-te.*

Inscription round the outside of the seal

HEAVEN.

First firmly connect the house of Hung, and next secure the brethren.

Before heaven I take the oath, declaring these to be my true feelings:

(1)The winding entrance to Chang-sha is nearly connected with heaven;

Crossing over the Black Dragon ford, Tae-ping appears to view;

At the bridge constructed of brass and iron, the brethren are recognized;

(2)Crossing the bridge and mentally looking upwards, the city of (3)Yang is seen;

The right and left being skirted by the (4)Sung, Pih, Taou and Le respectively;

Setting forth fidelity and constancy, while the (5)red blossoms adorn the Pavilion of confederate righteousness;

Before the Hall of fidelity and righteousness, the brethren are all seated;

In the city, the troops muster a hundred myriads strong;

Before the Chapel of felicitous virtue, they come and raise the righteous standard;

(6)Thirty-six is the number of united branches of the family;

The ancestors of our united family, will combine the Flowery race in one;

With coincidence of views and sincerity of heart, diversity of purpose is unknown;

But all the members of the Hung fraternity, assemble as a single family.

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* All the initial words here represent composite characters, unknown in Chinese literature except the first, each having the character for a "tiger" combined with some other. Although the upper character, when standing by itself, *pew*, admits of a natural explanation, yet it is probable that here also the tiger character is to be discarded, which will leave the phonetic *yaou*, to which it is difficult to find a clue. The next, on the same principle, probably alludes to the Show-lin monastery on the Kiu-lien hills, in the department of Fuh-chow in Fuh-kien, the original residence of the priests who first gave rise to the association. The three lower characters without the auxiliary "tiger" will read, "United in a bond of harmony."

† After the Show-lin priests left Chang-sha, they fled for retreat to the Ling-wang temple, and while living there, they were visited by five horse-dealers named respectively, Woo, Hung, Le, Taou, and Lin, who entered into a mutual oath with the five priests, to hold by each other in life or death. It is said in the *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 291, that these five horse-dealers were made heads of five junior lodges in Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow, Kiang-nan, Yun-nan and Ho-nan. There is sufficient coincidence in these five names, with the five heads of lodges on the seal, the only difference being Taou in this, instead of Yaou on the other. But only one out of the five lodges corresponds, viz., Yun-nan, while the other four lodges on the seal are mentioned as among the five senior lodges, presided over by the five Show-lin priests. Possibly these may be liable to variation according to time or circumstances.

(1) 長沙灣口 "The winding entrance to Chang-sha."—The priests of the Show-lin monastery in Fuh-kien being persecuted by the rulers of the province, determined to oppose them; they thereupon killed one Kien Tsin. Instantly the flames burst on every side of the monastery, late in the night while the priests were asleep, and when no helping hand could reach them, by which most of the brethren perished, only 18 men being scarcely saved. These taking the seal and sword, repaired to a back pavilion, and knelt before the altar of Buddha, begging him to rescue them. He straightway ordered Chu-kai to descend and transform himself into two roads, whereby he could save these men. They thus went out of the monastery, and saw one Ma Urh-fuh standing amongst the troops, and said, "This is the man who served as guide to the troops to come and set fire to our monastery. He has this day revenged his hatred by acting as guide." They then struck him dead, on which the troops became furious; but the priests being few, they were no match, though they fought till dawn; they however escaped to Chang-sha mart in Hoo-kwang, where thirteen of them afterwards died by reason of hunger and the hardships of the season.—(*Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 289.)

(2) 過橋 "Crossing the bridge."—This bridge is formed of swords, either laid between two tables (an end resting on each) or else set up on the hilts, and meeting at the point; or held up in the hands of two ranks of members, with the points meeting in form of an arch. The persons who receive the oath, take it under this bridge, which is called—"passing, or crossing the bridge." The *yih kó*, or chief ruling brother, sits at the head of this steel bridge (or each with a drawn sword), reads the articles of the oath, to every one of which, an affirmative response is given by the new member, after which he cuts off the head of a cock, which is the usual form of a Chinese oath, intimating—"thus let perish all who divulge the secret."—(*Dr. Milne. Asiatic transactions*, vol. 1, p. 243.)

(3) 心望見楊城 "Mentally looking upwards, the city of Yang is seen."—The lodge is represented under the similitude of an encampment, called the Muh-yang city, said to be the name of a city in the Ming dynasty.—(*Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 288.)—Probably Nanking.

(4) 松栢桃李 "Sung, Pih, Taou, Le."—These are the names of four trees, the fir, cypress, peach, and pear; but here they may represent so many branches of the fraternity.

(5) 紅花 "Red flowers" may also be read the "blossoms of Hung."—The Red flower pavilion is the innermost part of the lodge. (*Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 288.)

(6) There may possibly be some allusion here to the thirty-six oaths administered to the members, which are given in the *Chinese Repository*, vol. 18, p. 284.

The upper of the eight compartments contains the same 5 composite characters that are used as initials under the respective lodges, viz.,—San Show Ho Ho Tung.

The lower compartment contains 5 other strange characters, still more complex in their structure than the preceding, the auxiliary part being formed by the character for *rain*, with that for *a spirit of the inferior order*, under it; the annexed characters are Lung a dragon, Hoo a tiger, Kwei a tortoise, Shay a serpent, and Hwuy an assemblage.

In the right side compartment, there is little doubt about the two outside characters; they have the same auxiliary as those in the lower compartment, the lower one having the character 木 annexed, which is a well known cypher for 十八 or eighteen; the principle is obvious; th's represents the number of the years of the reign of Shun-che, the first emperor of the present dynasty. The upper one has the character 亓 annexed, which being dissected, gives 六一 or sixty-one, the term of Kang-he's reign. In the left side compartment are also two outside characters with the same auxiliary, the upper one having 斗 annexed, an analysis of which gives 十三 or thirteen, being the years of Yung-ching's reign; the lower one has 世 annexed, which being reduced on the same principle, gives 卅卅 twice thirty, or sixty, being the length of Kien-lung's reign. In the middle of the right and left hand compartments, are two characters each; the two outer ones, "Sun" and "Moon" seem to be intended as the component parts of the character 明 *ming* for the Ming dynasty; the inner one on the right 孫 *sun* "descendants" may refer to 福王 Fuh Wang and 六安王 Luh-ngan Wang, two of the descendants of the Ming imperial family, who were successively chosen by the adherents of that dynasty, and put to death by the Tartars. The inner character on the left 唐 *Tang* may allude to 唐王 Tang Wang a subsequent aspirant to the Ming succession in Fuh-kien and Keang-se. (See *North-China Herald*, Nos. 90, 101, 122.)

In each of the four diagonal compartments, are two lines, one longitudinal, the other horizontal. Beginning with the outside or longitudinal lines, taking first the upper right, and then the left, these being both read from bottom to top; next the lower left, and last the right, both these being read from top to bottom, we have the following stanza:—

> The five lodges taking their respective parts, all engage in full chorus,
> Bearing on their persons the emblem of Hung, which is unknown to others;
> This tradition is handed down to the whole host of brethren,
> And every future meeting forms an occasion of cementing their alliance.

Taking the four diagonal compartments in the same order for the inner or horizontal lines, we have the following verse:—

> The waters of (7)Hung flowing abroad,
> Overflow and inundate the whole empire;
> The black, red, carnation, white and green standards,
> Like a torrent enlarge, till they roll over the (8)sun.

In the four compartments inside the octagon, the upper one contains four composite characters unknown in literature, the auxiliary character for "rain" being placed above each, and the character for "water" at the side. It is a common device with the Taouists to write out inscriptions, each character being covered like these; but in the present instance, there is probably quite an independant origin. Taking the four lower right-hand portions as separate characters, they will bear the following meaning:—

> The Hung blossoms of the three great ones (or Triad.) (9)

In the lower compartment, are four characters signifying:—

> Let affection pervade, and extend assistance to the needy.

The right and left compartments have each three lines. The outer lines respectively give the following couplet:—

> United together a harmonious band,
> Myriad 's the signal word by which we stand.

The two inner lines may be read as follows, taking the water radical of each character as merely a characteristic of the 洪 society and extra from the meaning:—

> Reaching the first forest on the hill,
> We seize our weapons at the Chang-lin monastery.

The right centre line consists of seven composite characters; omitting the auxiliary 氣 as before, the first four may be read,—

> The marriage of heaven and earth—

It is difficult to give any intelligible meaning to the other three, *ma, foe, tsang*, literally "horse," "evil," and "to strive."

The left centre line consists of seven composites of the character for "rain" all admitting of a natural explanation except the sixth, which is the character for stem placed under rain. The other six are,—

> Small rain, heavy showers, hoar frost, fog, dew, sleet.

Omitting the head character, the explanation is still more difficult.

The characters in the centre square are in some fantastic form apparently arbitrary in their structure. The meaning probably is,—

> Celestial blood has been shed;
> When the true lord appears,
> The celestial dynasty will be established,
> and Hung exalted.

(To be continued.)

(7) This Hung is the character for an *Inundation*, evidently used as being in keeping with the meaning of the verse, though there can be no doubt it is intended secretly for the same as the Hung on the outer line, which literally means *red*, but which is used here as a proper name.

(8) Sometimes used figuratively for the emperor.

(9) Since the capture of Shanghae by the Triad Society, these four characters written on red paper have been pasted on the doors of a great number of the houses.

A Mr. Berdan has just patented in England a Quartz pulveriser and amalgamator "for which he has already sold his right of Patent in America for *half a million of dollars*"—and it is expected he will receive that sum or more, for selling his patent in England. It is said to be an invaluable piece of mechanism whereby *sixty per cent of gold have actually been obtained from the tailings*—or refuse of *gold ores* thrown aside by the miners.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 7th October, 1853.

The weather has now become of the character we foretold a fortnight since. Shortly after the new moon, the dampness and closeness disappeared, the thermometer sank, the barometer rose, and clear cold weather has begun to set in. A continuance of the disagreeable weather we had been experiencing ten days previous to this change could not have failed to produce serious sickness among the community.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
1	S.	30.00	30.12	29.89	79.5	75.0	79.0	S.S.E. to S.	E.N.E.toE.by N.	0.30	0.00
2	S.	29.96	30.17	29.83	82.5	76.0	71.0	S	S.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
3	M.	30.00	30.21	29.91	75.5	77.0	70.5	N.W	N.N.E. to E.	0.00	0.03
4	Tu.	30.12	30.19	30.04	71.0	69.0	69.5	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
5	W.	30.21	30.16	30.13	65.5	64.0	72.5	E.N.E. to N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
6	Th.	30.25	30.23	30.21	64.0	61.0	72.0	N.N.E. to N.E.	E. to E.N.E.	0.23	0.00
7	F.	30.36	30.25	30.30	61.5	60.0	70.0	N.N.W.	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	0.10	0.01
Shanghae, 8th Oct., 1853.]				Mean	71.3		72.0		Total	0.63	0.04

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 6	P. Menshikoff W.	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm	Japan	Sep —	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 14	Argonaut	A. ship	575	Nott	Whampoa	Sep. 13	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
,, 14	Vancouver	A. ship	530	Lunt	Hongkong	Sep. 19	Sundries	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 6	Hannah	B. bark	247	Heritage	Amoy	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 7	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.
,, 14	Esmeralda	H. bark	230	Jollens	Macao & Wh.	Beans	Russell and Co.
,, 14	Surprise	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Argonaut		Oct. 14	A. ship	575	Nott	Smith, King and Co.		
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Balder		Sep. 11	Sw. bk.	385	Svenssen	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.	London	Early
Bay State		Sep. 26	A. ship	600	Simmons	Russell and Co.		
Bellisa		Oct. 5	P. schr	173	Almeida	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Macao	Soon
Confucius		Sep. 28	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	810	Oct. 4	B. bark	492	Brown	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Emu	805	Sep. 26	B. bark	308	Harris	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Fleetwood	284	June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Gambia	811	Sep. 12	B. ship	567	Anderson	Captain.		
Gentoo	287	July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day
Glenlyon W.		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Smirk	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Golden State		Sep. 26	A. ship	1400	Doty	Augustine Heard & Co.	London	Early
Huntingdon		Aug. 30	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Hussar	291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
James Armstrong	809	Oct. 1	B. bark	441	Elliot	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Captain.	For Sale	
Living Age	285	June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Mencius	804	Sep. 13	B. ship	509	Leask	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Mystery		Aug. 30	A. ship	1150	Peterson	Smith, King and Co.		
Panic	806	Sep. 13	B. bark	460	Inglenton	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
P. Menshikoff W.		Oct. 6	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm	Augustine Heard & Co.	Japan	Early
Robert		Oct. 4	Aus. bk	302	Camelli	Captain.	Amoy&H'kong	Early
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	759	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.		
Star of the Union		Sep. 26	A. ship	1050	Willis	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Syren		Sep. 20	D. bark	210	Lewis	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Tartar		Sep. 23	A. ship	700	Goodwin	Smith, King and Co.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Typhoon		Oct. 1	A. ship	1611	Salter	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
Vancouver		Oct. 14	A. ship	530	Lunt	Russell and Co.		
Walter		Oct. 4	Sw. bk.	330	Norelius	Russell and Co.		
Willem de Eerste		Oct. 1	D. ship	586	Niedfeld	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
WingsoftheMorning		Oct. 1	A. ship	915	Lovell	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan, ...	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.,	1848	..
Salamander, ...	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga, ...	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	1850	..
—*French.*—							
Cassini, ...	H.I.M.Str	6	..	125	Capt. F. De Plas,		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Buarche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cursetjee Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. bark	358	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	180	*Laid up*	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore, ...	417	London	......	......	404,000	21	......	......	......
,, 17	John Bunyan, ...	466	London	......	......	392,200	1,556	......	54	......
,, 28	Sir H. Pottinger, ...	332	Liverpool	......	......	157,720	517	......	......	......
Aug. 5	Challenger, ...	698	London	......	......	380,000	3,061	......	......	......
,, 8	Nightingale, ...	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	......	......	40
,, 23	Lancastrian, ...	591	London	......	......	455,000	1,053	......	751	......
,, 25	Geffrard, ...	337	London	......	......	275,000	864	......	......	......
,, 31	Eclipse, ...	393	London	......	......	343,500	354	......	44	......
,, 31	Norna, ...	392	London	......	......	56,000	2,616	......	50	......
Sept. 1	Ashmore, ...	512	London	......	......	250,100	639	......	90	......
,, 3	Nerbudda, ...	428	Cork	......	......	500,000	......	......	......	......
,, 13	Cherokee, ...	278	London	......	......	315,000	585	......	......	......
,, 14	Monarch, ...	337	Falmouth	......	......	362,437	......	......	......	......
,, 17	Crisis, ...	426	Liverpool	......	......	396,000	474	......	......	......
,, 27	Sea Witch, ...	336	London	......	......	302,000	......	......	......	......
,, 28	Cambalu, ...	536	London	......	......	484,733	1,305	......	......	......
,, 28	James Scott, ...	340	London	......	......	326,148	......	......	......	......
,, 29	Kingston, ...	843	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 29	John Knox, ...	296	London	......	......	223,162	705	......	......	......
,, 29	Torrent, ...	649	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colored Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Parana	Liverpool	326	May 26	1,871,000	......	84	......	4,000
Confucius, ...	Liverpool	511	June 24	......	......	......	......	......

October, 4th, 1853.

To H. B. M.'s Consul, *Shanghae.*

Sir,—Whereas a British subject named E. A. Reynolds, while sailing up the Yang-tsze-River, has had his boat and property seized by a Canton fast-boat (painted yellow), and himself made prisoner, on the morning of Wednesday last, I beg of you to inform me if it is in your power to have him released and property restored.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. L. EBSWORTHY.

To R. Alcock, Esq.,
H. M.'s Consul at Shanghae.

(No. 187.)

British Consulate, Shanghae,
6th October, 1853.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by H. M.'s Consul to inform you that the circumstances under which Mr. Reynolds appears to have proceeded up the Yang-tsze-keang, preclude all intervention on the part of H. M.'s Consul for his release. Of this Mr. Reynolds himself should have been made fully aware by the tenor of the Proclamation issued by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary under date 7th July, and of the Notification at this Port dated 23d June which was circulated and printed in the *North-China Herald* as a warning to all British Subjects.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS WADE,
Vice-Consul.

To W. L. Ebsworthy, Esq.

(Copy.)

"Agnes," off Silver Island,
1st October, 1853.

My Dear Ebsworthy,—Here I am a prisoner on board the *Agnes*, in a state of uncertainty what they will ultimately do with me, I am given to understand that yesterday about noon, was the appointed hour for beheading me and those two unfortunate men Mariano and Vincente, three of my Ningpo men having suffered at 6 in the morning; one, the Loda who escaped, will see you and give all particulars, you however would have heard of my capture as I saw Mackenzie while I was chained to the fore-mast, (of that infernal Canton boat, that I *so* often expressed my fears of) (I believe it was a fortunate thing for me that the late Tautae of Shanghae was on board of her, as he pleaded hard for my life, in consideration of the treatment he had received from foreigners) during the troubles in Shanghae.) All the Chinese Captains of the Tautae's European Vessels were for beheading me at once without any ceremony, but Robinson and *all* the Captains of the Lorchas having accidentally heard I was a prisoner, and hearing I was to be executed, came forward and threatened that if I or the two men were punished, that all the foreigners would immediately quit their anchorage and leave for Shanghae, the Portuguese took it up so warmly as to come to a down-right fight with the Tautae's body-guard, in his own boat; guns and swords were brought into play, and I can assure you I did not feel very comfortable during the Mêlée as I at the time had a chain around my neck and it secured to the fore-mast, and the key on shore; in fact, had the boat caught fire or been attacked by the rebels, I certainly should have suffered before I could have been extricated. At night in addition to being secured by the neck, they lashed my feet and my hands, and rather than suffer such another night, I looked forward to my punishment with a sort of pleasure in preference to such torture; for two days I had nothing to eat or drink, Mr. Lo-yuen-yue the little chap that wanted Scott to join the *Compton* knew well the time, I was to be executed, and although I well knew from appearances that all was not right, and asked him as a last dying favor, time to write to my *friends*, he always told me that there was no *fear*, and that I was only to be sent to Shanghae and be given over to the Consul. As it is, I am again to be given over to the Tautae on his return from Soochow, and it is not at all unlikely that they may, after they get me away from the fleet, behead me, and make it appear I jumped overboard and committed suicide.

While amongst the foreigners I am quite safe, and Robinson treats me as a brother only putting on the appearance of my being in confinement. When taken I was at anchor at the Stone-causeway, the Tautae in that yellow-bottom snake-boat was at anchor immediately opposite under Silver Island; and seeing me sent an armed boat with ten men, who without any ceremony searched the boat, I was taken before the Tautae, who on seeing me (with great vehemence) exclaimed, "I'll cut your head off at once"—and as my hands were secured behind my back, I made sure he would put his threat into immediate execution, they immediately got under weigh and went to Tan-too, to be clear of the foreign vessels. On arrival there they took every thing out of the boat, and it was not altogether a pleasant sight for me to see his men walking off with every thing—one fellow with a blanket another with a hat or cap or tooth brush, &c., but it would appear to have been a regular god-send for the Tautae as he was completely fitted out for a cruise to Soochow from my boat: she has been turned into a guard boat at Tan-too.

The names of the Chinese Captains that wish to behead me are, Loyue-yuen of the *Compton*, Wei-king-woo of the *Clown*, Ting-cut-lum of the *Eliza*, and Leong-cha-poon of the *Dewan*, and would you believe it, the three last mentioned whom I knew well,—threw it up in my face while in misery—that while I was Chief-mate of the *Folkstone* no one got any profit from that Ship as I was too particular in the weight, I could write a great deal more, but what with the excitement of the last two days, I feel more inclined to rest myself, trusting in God and the friends around me to eventually get clear.—Believe me, yours truly,

(Signed) E. A. REYNOLDS.

"Agnes," off Silver Island,
6th October, 1853.

My Dear Richards,—No doubt you would be one of the first to hear my capture. I sent away two letters—one for Ebsworthy and one for Mr.——to whom I must refer you for all particulars—one thing grievesme to the heart, and causes me great uneasiness at night that is the—fate of three of my boat's crew— it is a most melancholy affair to contemplate and if I could recall them to existence and restore to them to their friends—I would give all I am worth. They have to curse the barbarity of their own countrymen, and not me; for they quite well knew what they were up to; and had entered fully into the adventure.

The ex Taoutae was quite delighted to find so great quantity, of articles—and took great pleasure in appropriating all such as he required to himself. He appears very inveterate against you—and if ever *he* again is in power and at Shanghae, he will most assuredly *"pay-you-off"* so I would recommend you to secure as much of his as you can lay your hands on to make good your losses.

I had made three attempts to run clear of Silver Island and as often failed, and in the one had the wind favored me only ten minutes longer I should have been all clear, but it was to have been so—it was my fate.

I never wish any of may countrymen to be in the power of Chinese, particularly Canton men, had I been the greatest murderer, they could not have treated me worse—I was tied hands and feet with my arms lashed behind, a chain around my neck—it secured to the fore-mast—in such a manner I could not stand up; under the hatch where I was secured was an opium smoking-room; and as I was secured to the mast, all the fumes came up close to my nose, and thus I was nearly stifled; through the night I was exposed to the rain and next morning my clothes were saturated with water. Such another night I never wish to suffer, beheading would have been a pleasure to it. This goes down by No. 52 Lorcha who will give you all the particulars. The Portuguese appear to be getting sick of matters and are leaving for Ningpo. Robinson has behaved towards me in a brotherly manner, I brought away with me $150 in silver, all of which Samqua has kept.

Samqua spoke a great (deal) of what the proclamation said and seemed determined to have my head off whether or not. Only fancy his vindictiveness after the kindness *he* received from foreigners when *he* was in difficulties in Shanghae. At a mock trial he took advantage of my situation to taunt me with such language as "you know how kind the Emperor is to let the English people come to China and get a living—and pick up a few dollars to send to your starving friends at home"—and many other such expressions.—Trusting to see you again, I am, yours truly,

(Signed) E. A. REYNOLDS.

"Agnes," off Silver Islanad,
5th October, 1853.

My Dear ......,—No doubt ere this you would have heard of my misfortune in being captured by the boat that brought Samqua from Shanghae, and as many and various will be the reports in circulation in Shanghae concerning the event, I thought I could not do amiss in letting you know the whole circumstances connected with it so that you may contradict any *false* rumours about me.

I left Woo-sung on the evening of Saturday 17th, and the next evening reached near *Kiang-yin*, where in the night I was carried by a *bore* into a deep bay at the top of high water, the tide leaving me immediately and receding about two miles, every following tide being less I was compelled to throw all my ballast over-board, for the kentledge I made a raft and filled my small sampan, the latter when the bore came in filled and I had to cut her adrift, the raft turned over, consequently I lost all. As my intentions were to have run past the fleet during a strong breeze it was useless my attempting to do so, without ballast, so I endeavoured by all possible means to procure some, in which I did not succeed until the sixth day out; and then I got it on board in a washing tub taking nearly the whole of one day to get sufficient—proceeding on cautiously I anchored to the eastward of the Pagoda Hill and from there, noticed the position of the Imperial fleet blockading the river; from this anchorage I moved up opposite Tan-too, from whence I made at night three different attempts to get past Silver Island, but on every occasion it fell a dead calm just at the spot when I required the breeze; not wishing to be questioned by the mandarin boats moving about I would return to a safe anchorage; after three ineffectual attemps, I made a resolve to run the gauntlet let what might be the consequence, so taking advantage of a westerly squall with rain I ran up and through twenty junks that were laying protecting the point, they were so close together I had great difficulty in clearing them, however at last I got just beyond them when my luck left me, and it fell a dead calm and being hailed, I was compelled to anchor. Having lost my sampan I could not possibly get a line on shore by which I had intended towing the boat towards Chin-kiang-foo; the night was so still you could hear voices a long way off, and not knowing what sort of neighbours I had, I was compelled to remain quiet all night and see what daylight would bring forth; I could not run back without exciting suspicion.

When daylight broke to my horror I saw lying under Silver Island and immediately opposite me that long yellow-bottomed Canton boat that used to be off the Custom-house, shortly after a boat manned with ten armed men, boarded me, and finding it useless resisting I allowed them to search the boat, which of course condemned me. I was taken on board the farge boat and without saying anything to me they secured my hands behind my back and lashed me to the main-mast, presently *Lo-yuen-yee* that little fellow that was at the British Consulate, came on board and told me the Taoutae was in the cabin, he told him who I was, after having been lashed for an hour the Taoutae came up and shaking his fist in my face exclaimed, "I am going to kill you, your head is not worth a cash, I'll have your head off before twelve hours:" upon hearing this I begged of him as a last and only favor that I might be allowed paper, &c., to write a few lines to my friends, but I was denied; the boat got underweigh and went to Tan-too, as if to get as far away from the Foreigners as possible. On arrival there my boat was gutted of everything, and it was not one of the pleasantest sights to see the crew appropriating my things to themselves; it would appear that the prize was a God-send to the Taoutae, for he had come from Shanghae without anything and what he got from my boat completely fitted him out for a cruize to Soo-chow. In the afternoon of the first day they liberated my hands, and my God! what a sight—they were swollen like a pair of boxing gloves and above the wrists the arm was covered with black spots, as if the blood had been driven through the skin. I was removed and placed near the fore-mast, to all my applications to be allowed to communicate with Robinson or any one of the fleet I was treated with inattention; during the day one man brought me six of my own biscuits when, a number of the junk's crew sat around me and ate five of them, thus leaving me with one and a bucket of water to drink: some when not observed brought me a little Tea and a very little Sugar. At night my hands were lashed behind my back, and I was left as I thought for the night to meditate upon my unfortunate position, but not so, at seven they thought I was not secure, so a party came and secured my feet, shortly after another gang refastened my hands,—and at ten a jailor came from the shore with a chain which he secured around my neck and again around the fore-mast in such a manner that I could not stand up, but was compelled to recline; he took the key on shore with him and, I can assure you had the junk taken fire or had been attacked, I should have suffered before I could have been liberated. I was placed over the fore-hatch under which was an opium smoking-room, the fumes from which although I had been five years on board the *Folkstone*, and pretty well accustomed to its effects, on this occasion nearly stifled me; what with this, and being exposed all night to a heavy rain which completely saturated all my clothes, I was nearly dead next morning; I understood a great deal of what the crew were talking about and they frequently said I was to be beheaded. When the boat was first taken one of my men the loda escaped, and by some good luck through him, Robinson heard a boat had been seized and mistrusting it was me, came to Tan-too to look after me, and fortunately for my head he did so; for he just got there in time to threaten the Taoutae, that if I or any of the foreigners that were with me were punished, that not only himself but all the Foreigners in his service, would immediately leave the ships;—at this critical moment a lorcha came down with all the Portuguese Captains, and they also protested against any punishment; but I believe it was mainly instrumental through the interference of Robinson, that I was not beheaded. Three unfortunate Ningpo men who were with me were beheaded on the second morning after the capture, of this I was totally ignorant, and all the Taoutae's attendants were cautioned not to let the foreigners know I was a prisoner, as they had intended executing me in secret. Only fancy all this after the kindness of foreigners towards Samqua when *he* was in difficulties in Shanghae. Finding he was thwarted in his purpose, and having intended leaving immediately after the execution for Soochow—he made a virtue of necessity, and called me before him for an examination—I was still bound and chained, and Robinson not wishing to see me brought before the deposed Taoutae with a chain around my neck, requested as a favour that it be removed and he would be responsible; but the Tautae's underlings would not have it, and one beast who knew me well, took great delight in leading me like a dog before Samqua. During my examination Samqua took advantage of my position to taunt me with the poverty of the English nation and called my attention to the extreme leniency of himself in the name of the Emperor, in allowing the poor people of my country to come to China and get a living. He said, "in my country we were all starving and were glad to come to China and get some money to send to our starving friends in Europe." It was the old and hackneyed saying of all Chinese officials who have ever had anything to do with foreigners, and cannot forget the lessons of our superiority we were compelled to show them during the war.

After promising to retain us as prisoners until claimed, or he again demanded us to be given up, Robinson was permitted to take us on board the *Agnes*, where I am now living a prisoner of war, and of course treated as such, but as a brother.

I had two letters with me written by a Chinese, the contents of which merely mentioned the state of affairs at Shanghae, and gave an account of what articles I had for sale, it was my intention to have thrown them over-board, but having concealed them I had no opportunity to do so, and it was not until every thing had been overhauled that they were discovered. I do not think their contents tended in any way to make matters worse, one thing certain they did not implicate any one but myself, this was fortunate the Tautae has kept the contents to himself as none of his underlings know any thing about them. I had some letters for Robinson, which the Tautae took the liberty to open but what made it worse denied having seen them, so this affair has made R. suspect that as he has not received any letters since his joining the *Agnes* that they may have been intercepted.

Samqua is off to Soochow and I am in total ignorance of what ultimately will be my fate as it will be some ten or twelve days before he returns; I do not know how the British Consul will take the matter but trust that all will be right.—Believe me, yours,

E. A. REYNOLDS.

PROCLAMATIONS

By Lew, *Imperial Commissioner for the management of military affairs, and Superintending Director for Shan-se in the Board of Punishments.*

Whereas this important announcement is made:—Because at this place on a former day, some Fuh-kien and Canton banditti killed the magistrate and squatted down in the city; while all the inhabitants without exception, have strenuously united their force and vigorously exerted their energies to retrieve what is lost. Now the troops of the empire being collected here like a cloud, we can with certainty look forward to the day when this small despicable body shall be routed and tranquillity restored. Many are the deceptions which they propagate, but they will find it difficult to preserve their standing; for when they hear the news (of our arrival) they will skulk off in every direction. Accordingly it has been determined to issue this announcement, offering rewards.

Therefore a general intimation is hereby given to all, both soldiers and people. Since you have already been trodden down, you ought to unite your strength in apprehending your oppressors; those who can catch and forward to the camp any of the head thieves, will receive for each man, 50 taels of silver reward; for the common thieves, each man 10 taels. Merchants from other parts and people of every class, if they can catch the thieves and forward them to the camp, will also be rewarded on the same scale. Having given my word, I will be firm as the hills; do not think this is mere ordinary gossip. Do you all, soldiers, people, scholars and merchants beware of seizing the innocent. As this is of the utmost importance, let it be implicitly and scrupulously attended to. A special proclamation.

Issued on the 8th day of the 9th month of the 3d year of Hien-fung. (10th Oct., 1853.)

0.

By Lew, *Great Generalissimo and Rallying Chief, charged with the general government, under the Tae-ping Celestial empire.*

Whereas this important announcement is made:—because from the time that I raised the troops, there have been no acts of robbery or debauchery; and the taxes and imposts for the district have been remitted for three years, which shews a great indication of benevolence. The impish soldiers have made several aggressions on the city of Shanghae, and have exchanged shots with us; but happily we have relied on the aid of Heaven, and not a single person in the city has been injured; are we not then acting upon right principles in obedience to Heaven? Although the impish soldiers are animated by this venomous spirit, for it is reported that wherever they come, there is no degree of licentiousness or plunder, which they do not commit, yet among them there are also good and bad; and some even are desirous of shewing their attachment to us; now it is not that we will not receive them, but because there are traitors mixed up with them, we are compelled to refuse them.

Therefore this is given for the information of all the inhabitants; wherever our soldiers come, not a particle of anything will be injured, so that there will be no necessity for alarm; but if the impish soldiers spread confusion and trouble, any one is permitted to kill them forthwith; or if they be captured and brought before me, after a clear investigation, the captors will be rewarded with money accordingly. If any of our troops capture and bring forward an officer, they will receive 10,000 taels of silver reward; or if they bring the head of one, they will receive 1,000 taels of silver; any of those who may assist us, will be rewarded on the same scale. From the time that this is issued, quickly manifest your merit by complying with its spirit. I will grant rewards in accordance with what is here stated, without the slightest reserve. The order is issued, let it be followed out, without opposition. A special proclamation.

Issued on the 5th day, of the 9th month. (October 7th, 1853).

0.

By Hoo, *Magistrate of the District of Pwan-yu, &c., &c., &c., and*

Zu, *Magistrate of the District of Nan-hae, &c., &c., &c.*

Decreeing that all dollars whether of old or new coinage are to circulate among merchants and dealers in one uniform mode and in the same way as they (the old dollars) have hitherto done in order that an equitable adjustment of value may be maintained.

The trade of Canton once so noted for its prosperity is now in a stagnant condition and the merchants and dealers from different quarters are growing fewer in number. It behoves us therefore to promptly adopt such measures as shall ensure to those commodities that are now becoming unsaleable a free-er circulation and thus timely relieve the present depression.

We find that dollars have hitherto formed the principal medium through which the trade has been conducted, now, however, we learn that of the various kinds of dollars, those with flowery millings are gradually disappearing from circulation and the dollars now imported consist chiefly of mixed sorts, bearing a variety of impressions, such as eagles, horses, flowers and plants on which all the merchants and dealers demand a discount of five per cent. For a long time, the different parties interested have disputed this point and have never yet come to a definite understanding. They lose sight of the fact that coins of different nations cannot be identical with each other in respect to figure or device and merely because the merchants of the interior are partial to those they have been accustomed to use, they set a higher value on dollars with flowery millings and thus induce the opinion that none of the other kinds will pass current among the people. It is sufficient to cite the custom that prevails at Chaou-chaou (Department in which Namoa is situated) where all operations are conducted in dollars with flowery millings and when a prejudice obtains against other kinds—to shew that these objections rest merely on local usage or predilections of the day and in no way affect the intrinsic value of the silver. On the other hand as these high rates of discount caused trade to be no longer what it formerly was, have depreciated capital and have led to a deficit in the customs receipts, they are open to most serious objections. The natural remedy is to allow those dollars (which are subject to these charges) to be circulated (as the old ones) have hitherto done and by removing all monopolizing influences (on particular sorts) restore (them all) to an uniform standard.

Wherefore it being necessary that the same should be authorized by public enactment, this Proclamation is to make known to all merchants, dealers, linguists and others the following decree.

In your mercantile operations with the English merchants take no regard of the devices of the dollars that pass through your hands whether they be of eagles or horses, of flowers or of plants, for if the coin be not inferior in point of purity, they are permitted to circulate at the same rate as the dollars with flowery millings, therefore you should not in consequence of any preconceived opinions demand on them a discount and thus occasion still further disputation on this head. But if you meet with any dollars of inferior quality determine, no objection can be made to your satisfying yourselves on this point by melting one or two of the doubtful pieces and comparing them with the broken or old dollars. At present it is permitted to tender dollars in payment of the patriotic contributions which continue to be unremittingly collected in this province but in future the Treasury will be guided in the receipt of dollars solely by their purity and without raising any questions as to their form or pattern will receive those bearing devices of eagles, horses, flowers or plants at one and the same rate as those with flowery millings. By these means a circulating medium available alike for either the upper or the lower classes will be provided and not only will those losses you have hitherto suffered be saved you but the increased prosperity which will soon be obtainable, will mark the general benefits accruing from the measure.

It is in persuance of the order of the high authorities personally delivered to us that we the Magistrates now make known this decree; let there, therefore be no distrust, delay or hesitation in giving effect to its provisions. A Special Proclamation.

Heeng-fung, 3rd year, 8th moon, 8th day.
(September 10th, 1853.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped	Gout,	Skin-diseas-
Burns,	hands,	Glandular	es,
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mos-	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
chetoes and	Contracted	Piles,	Tumours,
Sand-Flies,	and Stiff	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,	Joints,	Scalds,	Wounds
Chiego-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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